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## APPENDIX TO CAPTAIN BECHER'S PAPER.

*Northumberland Inlet; an Extract from the Journal of a Whaling Voyage, by Mr. WAREHAM, Master of the Lord Gambier, of Hull.*

[The reference to this voyage in the close of Captain Becher's paper, and the introduction of Northumberland Inlet in the chart which accompanies it, appear to call for an extract from the journal explanatory of that addition. Whoever takes the trouble to collate Mr. Wareham's account of Northumberland Inlet, with the account of Cumberland Straits in Davis's 'Traverse Book,' published by Hackluyt, in the third volume of his general collection of Voyages and Travels (1600), will see good grounds to believe that these two names designate the same inlet. Davis, besides exploring this inlet, ran along the shore from Cape Walsingham to Cape Chudleigh, as close as the ice would permit. In the course of this run, which he describes as to the W. of S., he observed three inlets:—Cumberland Straits, Lumley's Inlet, between  $62^{\circ}$  and  $63^{\circ}$  N. lat., and an inlet immediately N. of Cape Chudleigh. The last mentioned is, beyond a doubt, Hudson's Straits; the Lumley's Inlet of Davis is, in all probability, Frobisher's Straits; and his Cumberland Straits the Northumberland Inlet of Mr. Wareham. Such an analysis of the voyages of Davis as Captain Becher has made of those of Frobisher would in all likelihood enable us, with the assistance of the observations of more recent voyagers, to lay down the coast and inlets between Cape Walsingham and Cape Chudleigh tolerably near the truth. A careful study of our old navigators would moreover have the advantage of throwing light on the confused nomenclature of these regions.—ED.]

*August 12th, 1841.*—Lat.  $65^{\circ} 16'$ .

*13th.*—This day commenced with a fresh breeze. Atmosphere hazy, but horizon generally visible. Run to N.W. a few miles, and again to N.N.W. among open ice of a heavy description, while to the westward of us appeared a close pack of heavy ice that appeared to join the land. This was seen distinctly through an opening in the fog or the haze, and appeared distant from us at 3 P.M. 25 to 30 miles, bearing N.E. About this time perceived the ice to the north-westward much closer and very heavy, and in consequence hauled to the eastward in hopes of getting round it and finding a passage into Northumberland Inlet. A good deal of ice lay to the eastward of us, so on reaching a tolerably clear hole, at 9 P.M. shortened sail to dodge for the night. At 3 A.M. a whole gale put us under close-reefed topsails, with which we wared backwards and forwards among numerous heavy pieces of ice until near 8 A.M., when it was judged necessary to attempt to reach the open water to the eastward, though there was a complete drift of snow. Run to S.S.E. by S. among much

cross ice, and finding a heavy swell. About 10 A.M. reached the water, where the sea was found to be very high. Sun obscure.

14th.—About 4 P.M. the sky grew clearer, and the gale gradually abated. Made more sail after 8 P.M., and reached to E.S.E. until 2 A.M., when we tacked to the westward. About 8 A.M. the wind became light and variable. At 9 A.M. a breeze from N.W., made sail to reach to N.N.E. No land in sight. Lat. obs.,  $64^{\circ} 6'$ .

15th.—With a smart breeze we reached to N. by E. and N.N.E. till 9 P.M. At 9 P.M. hove to among some straggling ice. At 8 A.M. made sail to N.N.W., continuing on that course till meridian, passing through some open streams which lead into a large space of water. No ice in sight to N.N.W. Lat. obs.,  $64^{\circ} 32'$ .

16th.—With a stiff breeze from E.N.E. we reached to N., going to leeward of some open ice, and at 3 P.M. made the land, Sanderson's Tower bearing N. by E. distant 30 miles. The breeze soon afterwards subsided, and for a short time it was nearly calm. After 8 P.M. we reached and run to N. about 20 miles. At 8 A.M. came to ice that appeared close; in consequence, hauled and dodged. Estimated distance from Sanderson's Tower about 20 miles; estimated lat.  $64^{\circ} 40'$ .

17th.—The fog continued dense till about 6 P.M. when it cleared up to westward, and in a few hours it also disappeared to eastward. Found that we were in a loose point of ice that lay off Sanderson's Tower, from which we were distant about 20 miles; its bearing N. The intervening space is occupied with the pack which is continuous along the land to the northward, and which is continuous as far as can be seen to the southward, or across the opening of Northumberland Inlet, appearing to present a complete bar to our entrance at present. The land wears a very wintry aspect; and the unusual quantity of snow on its surface shows little of the effects of summer. We have been endeavouring to get southward round the point of ice, or discover some opening to the westward, but the breeze being very light has prevented us making much way. Lat. obs.,  $64^{\circ} 37'$ .

18th.—A very fine clear day. Breeze from N.W., W.S.W., and S.W.; light in the former part and middle part; latter part a moderate breeze. Reached to W.S.W. to leeward of the ice that seemed to cross the inlet, and at 9 P.M. tacked to the westward. Kept standing to N.W. until 8 A.M., and running among open heavy ice, though to the southward of us the open water was at no great distance. At that time the ice appeared to slack to N., and we steered on that course a short time, gradually keeping away a little more northerly. At meridian we are distant from the land on the S. side of the inlet about 18 miles; and a promi-

nent point is seen true S., distant about 25 miles. S.S.W. of that, other land is seen by refraction at a considerable distance. Queen's Cape and the land on the N. side of the inlet is in sight as far as Cape Albert. The intervening space is filled with heavy ice, but not altogether close. Several bergs have been passed, which are now to the eastward of us; and a few are within us, near to the land. A dark shade to the westward gives hopes of clear water in the inlet. All sail set with a fine breeze. Lat. obs.,  $64^{\circ} 18'$ ; long. by chron. at 5 P.M.,  $63^{\circ}$ .

19th.—Run under all sail N. by E. among numerous pieces of heavy ice, having to haul within 5 or 6 miles of an island to the S. of Cape Mary Anne. After this found considerable slacks, and at 11 P.M. hove to among loose ice, on account of the darkness and a rather increasing breeze. At 3 A.M. bore away to N.E., and at 5 hauled to, the breeze suddenly increasing to a whole gale. Reduced the canvass to two close-reefed topsails, and lay to, head shorewards. At  $7\frac{1}{2}$  saw the land on the S. side of Batson's Bay, and wared to seaward. The atmosphere continued very dense on the W. side of the inlet, but cleared up to the E. about 10 A.M., and we made sail to N.E., the inlet to N. being quite clear of ice, except a few straggling pieces. At meridian blowing still a fresh gale. A little ice is in the vicinity of Gambier Island, which bears S.E. by E., distant 15 miles. The land about Kimmockowick also in sight. Sun obscured.

20th.—With a strong breeze from the S. we ran to the N.E., edging towards the E. side of the inlet, and at 5 P.M. passed the islands in Keinate Bay, where was some loose ice. The atmosphere was tolerably clear until about 7 P.M., when it was hazy with some rain, and the breeze became light and variable, continuing so during the night. After daylight there was a light breeze from the N., but before 8 A.M. it had rounded again to S. We had attained midway between Keinate\* and Jamieson's Mount when the wind changed, and, making all sail towards Bon Accord harbour, we have reached within 3 or 4 miles of it at meridian.

21st.—With a moderate breeze we ran past the small islands to the S. of Bon Accord harbour, and, though the fog was very dense, succeeded in finding the entrance; and at 3 P.M. brought up safely in 11 fathoms, being low water. Some Esquimaux in the vicinity. Obtained a few specimens of shell-fish.

22nd.—Several tribes or families of Esquimaux have come from the N. and taken up their quarters near us. Some ice appears at the harbour mouth, having set up from the S., for though it has been nearly calm with us, yet outside a breeze has prevailed.

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\* Qy. the same as *Kingite*, mentioned September 10 and 11?

23rd.—Lay at anchor. Hauled the dredge, and procured some specimens of shells and crustaceæ, but we see or hear nothing of whales. Sent a boat, under the guidance of an Esquimaux, to a salmon-fishing station. Esquimaux numerous.

24th.—The novelty of our appearance and consequent excitement having in some measure subsided among the Esquimaux, I took the opportunity of obtaining the attention of an elderly man, who appeared to be more active and intelligent, and not at all less boisterous in manner than any other of the tribe, in order to obtain some information relative to the route of the whales. He said the name of our present position was Annanetoote; and drawing the line of coast on the W. side of the inlet, named several Esquimaux fishing stations, of which Kimmocksowick was the principal. This we know to be situated about  $65^{\circ} 10'$ . He also traced the coast in a southerly direction to about lat.  $64^{\circ}$ , whence it appeared to trend due W. and again N., thus appearing to form another inlet, which is, perhaps, Cumberland Straits.\* On the N. side of this inlet he marked an island of considerable dimensions, where he said deer is abundant. Into the inlet a large lake empties itself that abounds in salmon. No whales were seen in it. He also stated that no whales were to be found at our present station, except when land-ice occurred, and when the ice in the more southerly parts of the inlet was breaking up; but that the route of the whales was round Queen's Cape, and along the east land as far as Gambier Island, where they crossed the inlet and remained among the islets near Kimmocksowick till the ice set in for the winter. He stated that on the breaking up of the ice in spring, it generally separated a little above Kimmocksowick and stretched over to Gambier Island; at the edge of the floe whales abound in May. His account and description varied little in recapitulation.

25th.—At 4 A.M. sent a boat to the salmon fishery, having provided spears, &c., as the ground about the edge of the lake prevents the use of the net. Some heavy pieces of ice have set into the harbour; but, as there is very little tide felt, they have not given much annoyance. From the hills a good deal of ice shows to the S. Sounded the S. channel out of the harbour, where was sufficient water, but the passage narrow.

26th.—Several pieces of ice are now aground at the mouth of the harbour, being heaped up on the rocks, so that our egress would at present be difficult. The continuance of the wind from the S. has brought more ice up into the narrow part of the strait. We are now waiting a change of wind to sail down the neighbourhood of Kimmocksowick. The principal part of the natives have

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\* More probably Frobisher's Straits, and further south.—Ed.

struck their tents and travelled S. The salmon-fishing party have not returned. Hauled the dredge and obtained more specimens of shells, and some fish that are new to us. Got some lichens and heather from the rocks for fuel.

27th.—A moderate breeze from N. Obtained with the dredge specimens of small fish and some shells, but nearly all of kinds already obtained.

28th.—The northerly wind gradually subsided, and after a few hours' calm a moderate breeze came on from the S. Got some heather, &c., as a substitute for coal, but it does not produce much heat. Some ice drifting about the harbour, but the tides being neap, some grounded pieces at the entrance prevent much coming in to annoy us. Only a few families of Esquimaux are now left here.

29th.—High water this morning about 4 o'clock.

30th.—Latter part of the day a light breeze from the N., which increased stiff towards meridian. The ice is now drifting to the S., and the pieces are nearly all gone from the harbour. Visited an island 4 miles to the N. to ascertain the state of the ice which appears open, and there is the appearance of clear water about the Seven Islands.

31st.—During four or five hours at the commencement of this day there was a fresh breeze from the N.; after 5 P.M. it gradually subsided. At 8 P.M. it was calm, and continued so till 8 A.M., after which a light breeze from the S. Clear weather, and although during the night the thermometer was at the freezing point, yet the sun has had more power this morning than we have felt for some time past. A slight skin of berg ice formed in the pools on shore, and also in the corners of the harbour. The ice is all open in the strait outside the harbour; and from one of the highest hills in our vicinity there is the appearance of a good deal of water about the Seven Islands. The remaining Esquimaux have gone southwards.

Sept. 1st.—One of the boats on the outlook at the harbour mouth reported a whale, to which it had been near. The fish seemed to have crossed the inlet from the E. side, and was going rapidly southwards. We had full moon this morning, and the tide last night was observed to flow at six o'clock.

2nd.—The breeze increased to a fresh gale (from S.S.E.); and the wind and flood-tide brought a quantity of very heavy ice into the harbour, which, coming in contact with the ship, rendered our position rather precarious. The anchor dragged; and in consequence, as soon as the tide slacked at high-water we weighed, and the breeze having subsided kedged a short way to the southward in the harbour, and anchored again at 7 P.M. The ebb-tide was found to run stronger than was expected, and some in-

convenience was felt from the drift of pieces of ice, though it was calm. In the morning flood again, a good deal of heavy ice came in, but without much strain on the anchor. At ebb-tide, however, a large piece caught the ship, and again brought the anchor home. About 10 P.M. it slipped clean, and we lay pretty comfortable the remainder of that tide. The pieces have grounded at the harbour mouth so as almost to block us in; the shore at low water is lined with heavy pieces of ice, and a quantity shows in the inlet.

3rd.—An Esquimaux family or two have made their quarters here, on their route to Kimmock-sowick. An Eider-duck and some dovekeys have been killed, and a jer-falcon seen.

4th.—A stream of heavy ice has drifted with the tide backwards and forwards across the entrance of the harbour. The southernmost passage from the harbour is filled up with grounded ice, and no prospect of its opening till next spring. To ascertain the state of the ice further down the inlet, sent a boat away in company with one from the *Lady Jane*,\* to some islands that form the N. point of the Bay of Islands, about 17 miles distant. An Esquimaux guide accompanied them. Some white whales seen in the harbour. Some swans were observed steering their course southward. Berg ice formed in the harbour: therm. at 30° during the night. Got some heather, lichen, &c., for fuel.

5th.—The boat sent to the southward returned and reported clear water in sight from the island they visited, 16 miles from the ship, the ice being slack all the way to it. No ice was in sight for 30 miles to the S. of this stream, which crosses the inlet from the E. side to the Seven Islands. The tides do not appear to have taken off: the rise and fall being about 25 feet.

7th.—In consequence of information received from an Esquimaux, who arrived alone in his canoe, respecting some whales he had seen a day or two ago to the northward, sent some boats away at 8 A.M. under his guidance. Rowed in company with them to Swan Point, where the ice, acted on by the ebb-tide in the narrow, was carried about in a frightful manner. In a short time it was nearly all out of the strait, and drifted down as far as the harbour. No ice was seen in the upper part of the inlet, so that, were we favoured with a N. wind, this part of the sound would soon be quite clear.

8th.—At 4 A.M. the boats returned, without having seen any whale, though they had been 20 miles from the ship.

9th.—A moderate breeze in the former part of the day brought some ice into the harbour; but the wind falling towards high water, and the tides being neap, we were not much annoyed by it.

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\* The consort of the Lord Gambier.

10th.—Got under weigh at 6 A.M., proceeded through the passage on the S. side of the outer island; and at 7 A.M. attained a fair berth off the rocks, and steered among open heavy ice towards the Seven Islands under all sail, and favoured with a fine breeze. At meridian the outermost of these islands are distant from us about 6 miles, bearing (by compass) W. The same kind of ice is all around, except towards the Bay of Islands, where clear water or large lanes are discernible from the mast-head, and towards the land N. of Kingite Bay, where also there are considerable spaces of water. No whales are to be seen, and indeed little of animated nature appears. Several icebergs are hereabouts, having, together with the ice, been set up by the long-continued southerly winds. Lat. obs.,  $66^{\circ} 4'$ .

11th.—With a moderate breeze we ran past the Seven Islands at 2 P.M., and hauled to the westward towards the Bay of Islands, where we found a considerable space of water, and running along the land passed Cape Truelove at 8 P.M. Soon after it became nearly calm, and continued so till about 4 A.M., when a breeze came on from the S., which soon showed symptoms of increasing. Plied along the land within some slack ice, and among many straggling pieces, most of them heavy. At 9 A.M. tacked about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. of Comet Island, and towards meridian we are reaching among ice, under single-reefed topsails, to the eastward towards Kingite Bay.

12th.—The fresh breeze increased to a strong gale that forced us to close-reef at 4 P.M. We had by this time weathered a point of ice, and found a considerable space of water. We were directly to the E. of Comet Island, Gambier Island, Cape Albert, &c., in sight. In this space of water we wared backwards and forwards during the dark watches, not without apprehensions of the lee-shore, for the wind set nearly directly into Kimmockswick Bay. Frequent snow-showers prevented us seeing the land until day-break, when the ship was found to be 6 or 7 miles to windward (S.E.) of Comet Island. Our range of vision was nearly limited to the E. side of the inlet; since 8 A.M. there has been thick snow, but the gale moderated about 2 A.M., and more sail was made. Some bergs have been seen. Sun obscured.

13th.—Reached to S.W. for three hours, passing to windward (S.E.) of Comet Island. Tacked to E.; but the atmosphere being hazy, with snow and rain, the land was only occasionally and indistinctly seen. The wind inclining more northerly through the night, and being very light, ran through some slack ice to the S.S.E., and finding a space of water, about 2 A.M. hove to until daylight. At 7 A.M. we were distant about 6 miles from Gambier Island. Some close ice showed along the land to the E.; and as there was no prospect of whaling, steered W. among

open ice to find a passage outwards. At meridian we find ourselves within 2 miles of the W. land, near the bay S. of Batson's Bay, with the ice close to the land, but slack to the S. as far as can be seen: make sail in that direction.

14th.—The snow dispersed, and we found room among open ice to run along the land till 8 P.M., when the breeze subsided; and through the night there were light breezes from the S. Continued running through the open ice during the dark watches, and at daylight perceived clear water distant from us about 8 miles. The breeze subsiding, again sent the boats a-head to tow the ice, being very slack without Queen's Cape, from which we were distant about 15 miles; but towards the S. land a good deal of it seen, and rather close. At meridian we were distant from the edge of the ice about 4 miles. Some high-finned cachelot, but no mysticete, seen. Lat. obs.,  $64^{\circ} 40'$ .

15th.—Wind S.S.W. and S.S.E. After towing about 2 hours, reached the water, and taking up the boats made sail to ply to windward, having at that time Coburg Rock considerably open, off Queen's Cape. Several bergs; some pieces of broken and also of heavy ice are drifting about, while a close stream lies along the land, and surrounds the rock. A heavy point stretches out to the E. from the N. side of the cape, and forms a bight, into which we are stretching at meridian. The upper part of the land is capped with snow-clouds; and at meridian the rock bears S.S.W., distant 10 or 12 miles. Some of the islands further N. are also seen. Sun obscure.

II.—*Observations on the Topography of Troy.* By Dr. P. W. FORCHHAMMER. To illustrate a Map of the Plain of Troy, made by Mr. T. A. B. SPRATT, Mate, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS EVANS, Lieut. R.N.

[Communicated through Captain BEAUFORT by Mr. THOMAS GRAVES, Lieut. R.N., F.A.S., F.G.S., &c. &c., Commanding Her Majesty's Surveying Vessel Beacon, and at present in charge of the Archipelago Survey.]

THE Plain of Troy resembles in many respects all the larger plains of Greece and Asia Minor. They are bounded on three sides by mountains, and on the fourth are open to the sea. Each of them is intersected by a river issuing from the range of mountains opposite to the sea, and running in a parallel direction to the ranges on both sides of it. Towards the lower extremities of the plain are generally brackish lakes, only separated from the sea by small banks of sand, which admit of the water carried off by